FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 NOVEMBER 1985

Lebanon

A Lebanese Forces statement carried by the Voice of Lebanon radio asserted that the 12 November Dayr 'Awkar bombing was "aimed at torpedoing" the tripartite agreement and called for a 13 November "peaceful general strike" to denounce the bombing. Beirut radio reported that two previously unknown organizations claimed responsibility for the attack: the "Free Christian Youth Organization" and the "Vanguards of Arab Christians." Citing "security sources," the Voice of Lebanon discounted another claim of responsibility by the "Martyr 'Ali Ayyub Group," a claim that an Amal Movement statement on Voice of the Mountain radio discounted further by denying the existence of such a group.

Egypt

The State Supreme Security Prosecution brought charges against the four Libyans who tried to assassinate Libyan "political refugees" living in Egypt, MENA reported. 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, former Libyan president and one of the assassins' targets, told MENA that the Libyan refugees in Egypt do not fear "terrorism" and will continue the struggle against Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "bloodthirsty regime." Tripoli radio confirmed that a "battle" took place in Alexandria 11 November when Egyptian forces tried to prevent "young Libyan suicide commandos" from liquidating "enemies in their lairs."

Jordanian-Syrian Relations

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad 12 November delivering a message from Jordan's King Husayn, Damascus radio reported. In remarks reported earlier by the radio, Al-Rifa'i said that King Husayn's message contained an invitation to the Syrian president to visit Jordan, "his second country." As for the PLO view on the Jordanian-Syrian talks, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told radio Monte Carlo that, despite Syria's "hostile" policy toward the organization, the PLO hopes the meeting will "serve the Palestinian cause and Arab solidarity." In another development, the army of southern Lebanon's Voice of Hope radio claimed that Jordan has extradited "several hundreds of Muslim brothers" to Syria in the last 2 days.

Israel

Following the "sharp attacks" by Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, the prime minister will "probably demand" Sharon's dismissal in a previously scheduled 13 November meeting with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Jerusalem television reported. Shamir said, however, in remarks cited by Jerusalem radio that he will not agree to Sharon's dismissal, while in another report the radio noted that the Alignment ministers unanimously support the move.

Morocco

Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, declared that the "Western Sahara file has been closed for good" in the UN Political Committee, adding that the committee's resolution will only add to the "gravity of the problem," Rabat radio reported.

PLO

Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman 12 November for a meeting with "senior officials," Amman television reported. The Voice of PLO radio had reported earlier that 'Arafat's official visit to Iraq would last "several days" after his 11 November arrival.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 219 13 November 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Visits Konduz City, Addresses Residents ..... C 1
Bandits, Weapons Captured in Paghman Region ..... C 1
AFP: Troops Try To Open Route to Soviet Union ..... C 1

INDIA

Agreement Signed for INSAT-1D Satellite ..... E 1
Delhi Announces Astronauts for Shuttle Flight ..... E 1
Report on Extradition Arrangement With Canada ..... E 1
Draft of Seventh 5-Year Plan Approved ..... E 1
TANJUG Interviews Vice President Before SFRY Visit ..... E 2
AFP: Kashmir Dismisses Officials for Subversion ..... E 2
Six Leaders of United Akali Dal Resign From Party ..... E 2
Assam People's Liberation Army Hideouts Raided *[AFP]* ..... E 2
Unidentified Gunmen Shoot Punjab Village Chief *[AFP]* ..... E 3
'Suspected Sikh Militants' Kill Two People *[AFP]* ..... E 3
AFP: Paper on New Moves for India-Pakistan Treaty ..... E 3

PAKISTAN

President Says Junejo in Contact With Opposition *[KYODO]* ..... F 1
Turkish President To Visit 14-16 November ..... F 1
Soviet Envoy Stresses Friendly Relations *[DAWN 7 Nov]* ..... F 1
Opposition Member on Use of Foreign Aid *[DAWN 7 Nov]* ..... F 1
Poisonous Water Reportedly Kills Afghan Refugees *[THE MUSLIM 7 Nov]* ..... F 2
THE MUSLIM Views Threat to Nuclear Facilities *[5 Nov]* ..... F 2
Paper on New Arms Factory, Weapons Development *[PAKISTAN TIMES 7 Nov]* ..... F 2
DAWN Supports Restitution of Political Parties *[11 Nov]* ..... F 3

IRAN

Assembly of Experts Holds Extraordinary Meeting ..... I 1
Interior Minister To Head Revolutionary Committees ..... I 1
Iranian Envoy Briefs Pakistani Prime Minister ..... I 1
Libya's Al-Turayki Thanks Iran For Support ..... I 1
Radio on U.S. Plot ..... I 1
Reaction to GCC Change in Stand on Iran-Iraq War ..... I 2
JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Article ..... I 2
Stand 'Window' to Relations ..... I 2
SAIRI Leader's Appeal ..... I 3
Tehran on FAO Session, Possible U.S. Sanctions ..... I 3
JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI on Husayn-Rajavi Meeting ..... I 4
Tehran Criticizes 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration ..... I 4
Reportage on Fighting Between Kurds, Iraqi Forces ..... I 4
Iraqi Troops Killed ..... I 4
Revolutionaries Kill Two 'Mercenaries' ..... I 4
Regime's Forces Attacked ..... I 4
IRNA: Iraq Recalls Veterans Back To Service ..... I 5
Joint Staff Seeks NCO Volunteers, Issues Criteria ..... I 5
Tehran Reports Departure of Forces for Front ..... I 5

More Departures Reported ..... I 5
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 5
Communique No 2,287 ..... I 5
Radio Iran Reports 6 Nov Tehran Car Bombing ..... I 6
Clandestine Claims Soviet Arms Sent to Iran *[Voice of the Liberation of Iran]* ..... I 6
Free Voice of Iran: USSR Delegation To Visit Tehran ..... I 6
Reportage on Afghan Mujahidin Operations ..... I 6
17 Killed in Attacks ..... I 6
Panjsher Valley Fighting ..... I 6

Karmal Visits Konduz City, Addresses Residents

LD130351 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, took part in a large meeting of the toiling citizens of Konduz City in the provincial capital of Konduz Province. He deliverd a revolutionary and all-round statement which was fervently welcomed by the people of Konduz.

Babrak Karmal, accompanied by Najibollah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; Mir Sahib Karwal, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Major General Nazar Muhammad, the minister of defense; Major General Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy, the minister of internal affairs; [word indistinct] of the PDPA Central Committee departments and the DRA Council of Ministers, arrived in Konduz City at (?0930) today.

Bandits, Weapons Captured in Paghman Region

LD122121 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Quoting a responsible source of the country's security forces, a BAKHTAR correspondent reports that a successful operation in Paghman District resulted in 13 counterrevolutionary elements of the Etehad-e Eslami band being captured at Lalow Kala and Oryakhel villages. Thirty-eight ground-to-ground missiles, 1 recoilless gun, 2 DShK's; 2 rocket launchers; 6 Kalashnikovs and 54 magazines, 3 rifles, 45 rocket launcher shells, 3 mortar shells, 11 antitank and antipersonnel mines, 100 pieces of 200-meter-long cable fuses, 8 packets of explosives, 2 machineguns, and 7,000 rounds of assorted ammunition were captured from these criminals.

AFP: Troops Try To Open Route to Soviet Union

HK121350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 12 (AFP) — Soviet and Afghan Government troops have taken advantage of recent snowfalls to try to block Afghan rebels in their Panjshir Valley stronghold, northeast of Kabul, until springtime to prevent attacks along the route north to the Soviet Union, Western diplomatic sources here said today.

The operation was started three weeks ago, and troop contingents normally stationed in Kabul were sent to the valley, according to the sources who personally saw military convoys heading there last week.

They said all the approaches to the route to the Soviet Union, known as the Salang route, had been mined.

Rebel resistance to the move had reportedly left 103 soldiers dead so far, whose bodies were brought back to Kabul Saturday, the sources added.

In one incident two weeks ago, the rebels, or mujahidin, shot down a helicopter that plunged into armored vehicles, killing 16 troops, the diplomatic sources said.

Heavy fighting was also reported in the region of Herat, in the northwest near the Iranian border, between October 20 and November 8, the sources said.

Thirty-five Soviet soldiers were reportedly killed and 15 others captured as Soviet and government troops tried to clear roads controlled by the mujahidin.

Radio Kabul, meanwhile, reported that 350 rebels had been killed in the Herat region.

Agreement Signed for INSAT-1D Satellite
BK081623 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] India is to make an additional satellite in the INSAT-1 series. It will be INSAT-1D. An agreement for this was signed between the Space Commission and the Ford Aerospace of the United States in Bangalore today. The All India Radio Bangalore correspondent says that the INSAT-1D will be a multipurpose one, and is likely to be launched during 1988-89.

Delhi Announces Astronauts for Shuttle Flight
BK081258 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Department of Space today announced the selection of two Indian spacemen to fly aboard the U.S. space shuttle carrying INSAT-1C satellite. They are Mr N.C. Bhatt of the Indian Space Research Organization, Bangalore, and Mr P. Radhakrishnan of Vikram Sarabhai Space Center, Trivandrum. The chairman of the Space Commission, Professor U.R. Rao, has said one of them will finally be selected to fly aboard the American space shuttle to be launched in July next year.

Report on Extradition Arrangement With Canada
BK080928 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The Canadian Government has expanded the provisions of its extradition treaty to include India. With this, the act has been extended to India to help it deal with the extremist problem. Though this does not amount to a formal extradition treaty between the two countries, the new regulations will permit New Delhi to seek extradition of persons charged with or convicted of criminal offenses in India who are fugitives in Canada. The new provisions, which take effect from the 31st of last month, will only apply to cases after that date. Reports say that the matter came up for discussions between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Canadian prime minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, at the meeting during the Bahamas Commonwealth summit.

Meanwhile, the Canadian police have charged two persons with unspecified offenses in connection with the Air India jumbo jet Kanishka crash. A police spokesman said the charges will not be made public until a court appearance today. The two men identified are Talwinder Singh Parmar and Inderjit Singh.

Draft of Seventh 5-Year Plan Approved
BK091710 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The National Development Council [NDC] has approved the draft seventh 5-year plan which provides for a public sector outlay of 180,000 crore rupees. A resolution adopted by the council in New Delhi today calls upon the concerned agencies to make all out efforts with the active cooperation of the people to ensure the successful implementation of the plan.

In his concluding remarks, the prime minister declared that there is no question of changing any basic objective of national planning. Mr Rajiv Gandhi said his vision of India is the same as Jawaharlal Nehru. He also clarified that the government stands by the industrial policy resolution. At the same time, he said, we should not become slaves to dogma. We must change with circumstances.

The prime minister said that removal of poverty continues to be the basic purpose of planning. Poverty cannot be removed by harsh measures. There is need to use the latest technology. This does not necessarily mean the use of computers.

Mr Gandhi did not foresee any conflict between the center and states and pointed out that whatever the center spends is for the benefit of some state or the other. He was of the view that NDC should meet more often. He said another meeting of the council will be called in the next few months to debate the issue of human resource development. In this context, he made a reference to public schools and said these at present cater only to the rich. He underlined the need to provide quality education to poor children, especially from rural areas.

The prime minister ruled out downgrading of the planning commission status, nor was there any question of reducing the role of the public sector.

Mr Gandhi was against exporting foodgrains so long as there is malnutrition in the country. He said he had issued instructions to use the surplus to provide better nutrition for those below the poverty line. He, however, said that grain could be exported in exchange for another type of grain.

The draft seventh 5-year plan for 1985-90 envisages a total investment of 348,148 crore rupees. Of this the public sector outlay will be 180,000 crore rupees. The balance of 168,148 crore rupees is estimated to be the private sector investment during the 5-year period. The plan aims at an annual growth rate of 5 percent. The agricultural sector is expected to grow at 4 percent per year while the industrial growth rate has been projected at 8.3 percent. The development strategy for the seventh plan will be a direct attack on the problems of poverty, unemployment, and regional imbalances. The plan emphasizes the need for an expanding economy and a dynamic agricultural sector for a lasting impact on the problem of poverty. It envisages continuance and expansion of the national rural employment problem and the rural landless employment guarantee program. These are expected to generate over 2,400 million man days of additional employment in rural areas. The plan also outlines a multipronged strategy to tackle urban poverty. In the field of employment, the major objective of the plan is to ensure a faster growth of employment opportunities than that of labor force.

Of the total outlay in the public sector, over 95,500 crores will be in the central sector. The share of the states and union territories will be about 84,500 crores which works out at 47 percent of the total outlay. A massive outlay of 54,800 crore rupees is envisaged in the energy sector. Agriculture will have 10,500 crores; irrigation and flood control 17,000 crores; industry and minerals 22,400 crores; and transport sector about 23,000 crores. Turning to financial resources, the draft plan says over

300,000 crore rupees will be funded through domestic savings. The net inflow of external resources during the plan period is estimated around 20,000 crores only. The central assistance for state plans will be nearly 30,000 crore rupees. The plan expects a resource gap of 14,000 crore rupees to be covered through deficit financing.

The draft plan has set a target of over 18 crore [metric] tons of foodgrains production in 1990. Petroleum output would be 3 crore 45 lakh tons and power generation is expected to be of the order of 3,000 crore kilowatts. The draft plan emphasizes that people's involvement in planning is essential for effective implementation. During the seventh plan period, the decentralization of the planning process and full public participation in development will be pursued.

TANJUG Interviews Vice President Before SFRY Visit

LD081849 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 8 (TANJUG) — The Nonaligned Movement has become a force to be reckoned with in the world, Indian Vice President Ramaswamy Venkataraman said in an interview to TANJUG before his visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow. Venkataraman underlined the movement's devotion to the struggle for preserving the independence of all countries, a major goal of its founders.

Assessing the role of the United Nations in the world today, Venkataraman underscored the world organization's significant results in implementing its basic goals — decolonization, economic and social development in the world and the prevention of world war. He pointed out that over one hudnred countries had gained independence largely due to the activities of the United Nations.

The Indian vice president condemned certain UN member-countries for not respecting UN resolutions — especially South Africa for refusing to abandon the policy of apartheid.

Venkataraman feels the UN should strive towards a rapprochement of the positions of the superpowers, since the differences and disputes between them hamper the organization's work and efficiency.

Commenting the situation in India, Venkataraman said his country was capable of countering all external and internal attempts at destabilization. He views the agreement between the Indian Government and the Sikh Party Akali Dal on a solution to the Punjab problem as an honourable and satisfactory solution based on respect of the country's unity and integrity.

AFP: Kashmir Dismisses Officials for Subversion

NC101418 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 10 (AFP) — The Kashmir Government today invoked special powers to dismiss three government officials charged with subversive and terrorist activity in the sensitive northern state on the Indo-Pakistani border.

The men who were dismissed from their posts were allegedly close associates of the late Sikh militant leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said, quoting a Kashmir Government statement.

They were identified as Harcharan Singh Khalsa, Jagjit Singh Dhukia and Rajinder Singh.

Mr Khalsa was president of the Kashmir chapter of the Pro-Militant All-India Sikh Students' Federation and taught in a government-run school. Mr Dhukia was an accounts clerk and chief of the Sikh Federation Unit in Poonch, a Kashmir border town, PTI said. Mr Singh's position was not identified.

A government spokesman said the three had led a violent protest in Poonch district following the June 1984 Army assault on the Sikhs' Golden Temple in Amritsar in Punjab state.

The assault, which was designed to flush out Sikh militants from the then heavily fortified holiest Sikh shrine, left some 650 people dead, according to official estimates. Mr Bhindranwale was among those killed.

Six Leaders of United Akali Dal Resign From Party

BK111259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] In Punjab, six senior leaders of the United Akali Dal led by Mr Joginder Singh have resigned from the party. They include Mr Randhir Singh Cheema and Mrs Satwant Kaur Sandhu, both former ministers [in Punjab] Mr Randhir Singh Cheema said in Chandigarh today that they resigned in protest against what he called the dictatorial attitude of Mr Joginder Singh.

Assam People's Liberation Army Hideouts Raided

HK121442 Hong Kong AFP in English 1434 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Gauhati, India, Nov 12 (AFP) — Police have rounded up at least 10 hard core members of the underground Assam People's Liberation Army (APLA) in the first fortnight of a drive to prevent poll violence, official sources said today.

The state saw unprecedented violence in its last election in 1983, when more than 5,000 people by unofficial count were killed in riots and tribal clashes provoked by followers of an anti-immigrant campaign.

Apprehending selective killing and other violence, the police have spread their dragnet against the APLA and a second underground organization, the United Liberation Front of Assam (UFLA), the sources said.

Security forces view them as the main threat to peace during next month's poll, the sources said.

The police arrested at least 10 hard core members and seized unnamed quantities of rifles, light machine guns, stenguns and ammunition along with incriminating documents during raids on APLA hideouts.

Assam is to elect 126 members of the State Legislative Assembly and 14 representatives to the lower house of the federal parliament on December 16.

The poll was set after an accord signed in August by the central government and leaders of the All-Assam Students' Union and the Assam People's Council.

The agreement ended a three-year often violent campaign by those two groups for the detection and deportation of millions of alleged immigrant settlers from neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal.

The APLA and the UFLA, both formed in the 1960's to free the Assamese from what they viewed as legacies of the Indian colonial government, have not accepted the accord.

Their hard-core membership strength is estimated at about 100 each, and they have links with underground liberation movements in neighbouring Nagaland and Tripura states, the sources said.

Unidentified Gunmen Shoot Punjab Village Chief
HK081456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 8 (AFP) — Two unidentified gunmen shot dead a village head in Sikh-dominated Punjab today, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

Tarsem Singh died on the way to hospital after the shooting in Udhowal village, Amritsar district, the report said.

Today's was the second killing in the district during the last 48 hours and ninth since mid-October in the state.

Earlier victims were mostly employees of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party.

One policeman was shot dead and another wounded on Wednesday by two unidentified persons, described by police as Sikh militants.

No arrests were made in either incident, PTI said.

'Suspected Sikh Militants' Kill Two People
NC091919 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 19 (AFP) — Two suspected Sikh militants today shot dead two people in the Jalandhar district of Punjab State, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported.

The gunmen, riding a motor scooter, opened fire and fled. One person died on the spot, while the other died in hospital, the agency said. The casualties were not identified.

It was the third shooting incident in the state in the past week, during which a total of four people were killed, one of them a policeman.

Since mid-October, a total of 11 people have been killed in the predominantly Sikh state bordering Pakistan. Most of the casualties have been workers have been [as received] prominent members of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress-I Party, which is bitterly opposed by militant Sikh autonomists.

No arrest has been made so far.

AFP: Paper on New Moves for India-Pakistan Treaty
HK100708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0654 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 10 (AFP) — India is to offer Pakistan a new comprehensive friendship treaty after a planned end to martial law by Islamabad next month, a usually well-informed Indian journalist said today.

The new offer would include a Pakistani proposal of a no-war pact between the two countries, Kuldip Nayar wrote in a Delhi-datelined dispatch published in the *TRIBUNE* newspaper in Punjab State.

Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari was preparing for a proposed visit to Islamabad for talks with his Pakistani counterpart in January, the report added.

Pakistan has said that martial law will end by December 31.

New Delhi and Islamabad have been discussing a peace and friendship treaty for some time, but no tangible progress has been reported.

India has proposed a peace and friendship treaty, while Pakistan has suggested a no-war pact.

No immediate official comment was available here on the *TRIBUNE* report.

President Says Junejo in Contact With Opposition

OW130055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0021 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, Nov. 13, Kyodo — Pakistan's military President General Ziaul Haq Tuesday said that Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo is in touch with defunct political parties combined in the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) about the current political situation in Pakistan.

He told newsmen in Hyderabad after the inauguration of a civil aviation institute that while he himself has been holding talks with leaders of political parties who took part in the non-party elections in February this year, Prime Minister Junejo has contacted the MRD, composed of parties which did not contest the election.

The semi-military government of Prime Minister Junejo Monday introduced a bill in the National Assembly about revival of political parties in the post-martial law period after January 1, 1986, the deadline for lifting the martial law here.

Publicly MRD parties have refused to accept the legality of the present parliament, elected on a non-party basis, and in the past Junejo has denied any dialogue with MRD politicians.

In an airport interview Sunday at Lahore, President Ziaul said that the main task before the government was not to revive political parties but to check the anticipated eruption of political activities after the withdrawal of martial law. In his opinion the political parties banned since 1979 would be automatically revived with the lifting of martial law, he said.

Ziaul advised the leaders of defunct political parties not to obstruct the working of parliament and to wait till the next general elections in 1990.

Turkish President To Visit 14-16 November

BK081552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, will pay an official visit to Pakistan 14-16 November at the invitation of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. His visit will further strengthen the existing close and fraternal relations between the two countries.

Soviet Envoy Stresses Friendly Relations

GF121532 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] Karachi, Nov 6 -- The consul general of Soviet Union in Karachi, Mr V.M.Z. Zelenov, has reiterated his country's desire for friendly and good neighbourly relations with Pakistan. Delivering the main speech on the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution at the Friendship House in Karachi on Wednesday, Mr Zelenov recalled the Soviet assistance to Pakistan in exploration of oil and gas in early 1960's and pointed out that out of 11 proven oil deposits by the OGDG [Oil and Gas Development Corporation], eight were discovered with the Soviet help.

The gigantic project of Pakistan Steel was undertaken with Soviet technical assistance, he said. Since the commissioning of the project, the Pakistan Steel produced 2.2 million tonnes of pig iron, 900,000 tonnes of steel, 800,000 tonnes of rolled products, 1.8 million tonnes of coke, 2.5 million tonnes of sinter and plant thermal power station had generated 2.9 billion kilowatt hours of power, the Soviet diplomat said.

He said that the Soviet technicians are imparting training to Pakistani engineers and workers to master the advanced technology of steel-making. He expressed the hope that Pakistan Steel would accelerate pace of production of finished goods and play a vital role in the development of national industry.

Mr Zelenov pointed out that power generation in Pakistan with the Soviet technical help now amounts to 20 percent of the total installed capacity and the Soviet Union has recently concluded an agreement with Pakistan to construct another thermal power plant in Multan and Soviet experts are currently busy in designing the plant, he added.

He said that the Soviet Union was importing a fairly large quantity of traditional goods, including cotton textiles, ready-made garments, leather goods and frames for glasses and the USSR was exporting to Pakistan tractors, rubber and other equipment with a credit facility to purchase the goods in Pakistani currency.

Other speakers included Begun Razzak and Dr Abdul Wadood. The function was preceded by an exhibition of Soviet books and photographs. It was followed by a cultural programme, presented by the Soviet technicians and their families and school children serving at the Pakistan Steel.

Opposition Member on Use of Foreign Aid

GF121541 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Nov 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Gujranwala, Nov 6: Malik Mohammad Qasim, secretary-general, banned Pakistan Muslim League, observed that the Soviet Union had declared in clear terms that it was in line with its friend, India, on issues of Pakistan's nuclear policy and Kashmir, whereas Pakistan's friends had never taken such a firm srand in its support.

He was addressing a meeting of MRD workers at the residence of Mian Azhar Hussein, ex-MNA [member of National Assembly), and a local PPP leader.

Referring to the statement made by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq that foreign aid to Pakistan would only be used to check the communist aggression, he said, it was an established fact that no communist country had ever committed any aggression against Pakistan and it was only India which always attempted to penetrate into Pakistan's territory. He maintained that "we love peace and want peace" but it was illogical to store arsenals for use against communist aggression and not to use them to meet threat from any other country. He opined that the president's statement clearly indicated that strings and conditions were strictly attached to foreign aid which were not acceptable to the people of Pakistan.

Speaking on the 8th Constitution Amendment Bill Malik Qasim said, the roles played by OPG [Official Parliamentary Group] and IPG [Independent Parliamentary Group] in National Assembly were a "noora kushti" [Urdu idiomatic expression meaning "a rigged" performance] played to mislead public opinion.

He demanded immediate lifting of martial law, restoration of basic rights, and fresh election under the un-amended 1973 Constitution on political parties basis.

Poisonous Water Reportedly Kills Afghan Refugees
GF091506 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
7 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] Peshawar, Nov. 6: Thirteen Afghan refugees are reported to have been killed by drinking poisonous water near Hifyanga village, five kilometres from Tall in Kohat division, the other day.

According to a delayed report, some fresh entrant Afghan refugee families were temporarily staying near Hifyanga, and were getting water from a nearby fountain. They took water as a normal practice from the fountain but as soon as they used it they fell and most of them expired before any medical aid could be given to them while others died in the hospital. The doctors have declared the fountain water as poisonous. It is suspected that this may be a result of sabotage activity as these refugees have recently crossed the borders after fierce fightings in Paktia Province and were not yet registered by the Afghan Refugees Commissionerate.

In the meanwhile, a report from Chitral says that a bomb of high intensity was exploded in Darosh Afghan refugees camp spreading panic in the area. However, no report of any casualty or damage was received.

THE MUSLIM Views Threat to Nuclear Facilities
GF091513 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
5 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Threat to Nuclear Facilities"]

[Text] The Iraqi resolution condemning the Israeli attack on its nuclear plant in 1981, embodying also an Iranian amendment to widen the scope of its applicability, adopted by the UN General Assembly with 79 in favour and two — Israel and the United States — against, is a signal victory for the movers. That Iran, which has been at war with Iraq for the past five years, extended full support to the Iraqi resolution fully demonstrates Tehran's commitment to just causes and its outright condemnation of iniquitous acts. Speaking in the General Assembly debate against the dastardly Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, declared that any attack from any quarter whatsoever on the nuclear facilities of any country made it imperative that specific action be taken by the world body to prevent repetition of such blatant acts of aggression which call for comprehensive international action. "Such acts", he said, "obviously constitute an act of war" and call for appropriate response against the source from which such attacks emanate.

The malicious propaganda which some countries are prone to initiate against the nuclear installations of states with which they are not on the best of terms, can encourage hostile elements to emulate the example of the Israeli action in knocking out the Iraqi reactor. And once the trend is set, it can start a chain reaction for stronger nations to undertake attacks on the nuclear facilities of weaker nations whose efforts are directed only to supplement their deficiency in sources of energy. Then there are states whose nuclear facilities are fully subject to the safeguards prescribed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which inimical nations may feel tempted to wipe out to settle any score, real or imaginary. Effective steps will therefore have to be taken by the international community to ensure protection to the nuclear facilities installed by peace-loving countries who have no desire to fabricate atomic weapons.

Paper on New Arms Factory, Weapons Development
GF110900 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English
7 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Defence Industry"]

[Text] Prime Minister Muhammad Khan Junejo, inaugurating a new factory for the manufacture of 12.7 mm anti-aircraft guns at Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF), Wah, has stressed that Pakistan must advance with determination towards the goal of self-sufficiency in basic defence needs. It is axiomatic that a country seeking to protect its sovereignty and integrity must be able to defend itself with as little dependence on outside sources as possible. He pledged full and consistent support of projects that would assist us in achieving this autarky in the field of defence requirements. In this context, he praised the efforts of POF, the only industrial complex manufacturing guns and ammunition in Pakistan to achieve manufacturing standards that are recognised internationally since its establishment in 1951. He paid tributes to the People's Republic of China with whose assistance the latest product has been commissioned and lauded the efforts of engineers on both sides who made this transfer of technology possible.

POF has had an interesting career which cannot be sufficiently appreciated in an environment where technology in general has made slow progress. It has struggled against the dampening effect of local conditions and the discouragement faced in the international market where producers of armament are keen to sell the product rather than technology. It has, therefore, borrowed from where it could, from China, and has painstakingly moulded local conditions to enable its factories to work autonomously. This year it strengthened its chemical side by going into partnership with a Swedish firm for the manufacture of commercial explosives and formaldehyde-based detergent products. It is agreeable to know that POF has 300 firms in the private sector making parts for its products. This is the pattern of growth in the state sector enterprise which actually spreads technology and its standards of efficiency downstream. So far POF's sphere of production has not extended beyond small arms and various kinds of ammunition but as the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen Rahimuddin Khan said some time ago, Pakistan is planning to enter the field of aeronautics, heavy weapons, vehicles, tanks, guns and naval construction to become

self-reliant in the domain of defence-related manufacturers. It is true that priority will go to products that are affordable, cost-effective and are covered by programmes within our technological grasp, but a lot will have to be attempted at the cost of a certain economic sacrifice — a sacrifice that, as Premier Junejo asserted, the nation is prepared to pay.

DAWN Supports Restitution of Political Parties

GF121536 Karachi DAWN in English 11 Nov 85 p 11

[Editorial: "Reviving Political Parties"]

[Text] The draft law to control and regulate the resurrection of political parties in the country contains few surprises. The philosophy behind it is familiar from numerous official pronouncements during the course of the last eight years and the details, too, are familiar from the reports of the Senate and National Assembly committees earlier in the year. As such, there is a sense of deja vu about its unravelling although what it seeks to do, save for a brief attempt in 1979, has no parallel or precedent in our troubled constitutional history. The amendments show no bias in favour of the defunct political parties which remain banned in the eyes of the law. Every political entity wishing to play the game according to the rules will have to register itself with the Election Commission. The procedure for this is time-consuming and could stretch to a year and beyond. The Election Commission will first decide, within sixty days from the receipt of an application, whether to allow or disallow a body seeking registration to launch its enrolment programme and elect its office bearers. Such a body will then be allowed to conduct closed door political activities and within one year will be expected to submit before the Election Commission a copy of its constitution, a list of national and provincial office bearers and details of its accounts. The commission will also satisfy itself that the proposed political party believes in the ideology, integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan. Only then will formal registration be granted. There are other provisions, too, but they are incidental to the principal features.

In the circumstances it is not too farfetched to suggest that we are embarking on another experiment in our history. It can, of course, be argued that getting rid of the burden and the legacy of eight years of martial law is no easy matter. All the same, if the intention is to move out of the woods, there must be a clear sense of direction and no confusion regarding basic issues. After all, if there is seldom any ambiguity about martial law, why should there be any ambiguity about democracy? It is on this count that the proposed political parties law suffers, for it is open to multiple interpretations. The very idea of registration is surrounded by restrictive connotations, for if the aim was the simple revival of political parties, there would have been no need for such complicated measures. There is then the role of the Election Commission and the overriding discretion vested in a body of appointed officials. At least in theory it could favor some applicants and discriminate against others. But most important of all, how can the Election Commission be considered infallible in judging such matters as ideology and patriotism? Surely, the people are the best judges of these and related issues and they alone should be the arbiters of the nation's destiny. Most of the tragedies that have beset this country have been the consequences of a closed political system, certainly not of democracy. So, there is still time to improve this law and make it more acceptable to all sections of public opinion. In the ultimate analysis, it must be a law which finds favour both inside and outside parliament. The cause of stability will not be served if the known political parties (defunct though they are) remain out in the cold nursing their grievances and their sense of alienation. Nor will it be a healthy augury for the new system the present government is trying to evolve if the Political Parties Act, instead of becoming a fresh starting point, turns into another source of friction and discord.

Assembly of Experts Holds Extraordinary Meeting

LD091301 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The Secretariat of the Assembly of Experts has announced that the first extraordinary meeting of the third session of the Assembly of Experts was held this morning under the chairmanship of Ayatollah Meshkini. In the course of this meeting, discussion continued on the single article approved during the previous meeting.

Interior Minister To Head Revolutionary Committees

LD121220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Following the letter written by Interior Minister Mohtashemi to Imam Khomeyni concerning the appointment of a supervisor for Islamic Revolution Committees, Imam Khomeyni, the commander in chief, issued a decree appointing Mr Mohtashemi as the supervisor of the Islamic Revolution Committees.

The text of the interior minister's letter to the imam of the ummah is as follows:

In his exalted name. The great leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, his excellency Grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, may his noble life continue.

With respect, in accordance with point one of the single article of the amendment bill on the exemption of committee guards from national service, approved on 31 Farvardin 1361 [20 April 1982] by the Majlis, the Islamic Revolution Committees form part of the security forces and they will operate under the auspices of the Interior Ministry, according to the articles of association still to be approved by the Majlis. These aforementioned articles of association are being prepared at present. Therefore, it is hereby requested that you allocate the responsibility for this security force.

[signed] Interior Minister, 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi.

The text of Imam Khomeyni's decree, in reply to the interior minister's letter is as follows:

In his exalted name. I thank Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri for his services and appoint Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi as the supervisor of the Islamic Revolution Committees all over the country. I hope that with the cooperation of the committee members and the clerymen in that organization he will be successful in serving Islam and Muslims.

[signed] Ruhollah al-Khomeyni, 21 Aban 1364 [12 Nov 85]

Iranian Envoy Briefs Pakistani Prime Minister

LD130333 Tehran IRNA in English 1809 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Islamabad, Nov. 12, IRNA — Iran's ambassador Mir Mahmud Musavi briefed Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo on Iraqi violations of international conventions here Tuesday.

Mr. Musavi told the Pakistani premier that Iraq had unilaterally abrogated the Algerian treaty, that the Islamic Republic wants a stable and continuous peace, but that it cannot make peace with a regime which ignores international alws.

Musavi said that Saddam has repeatedly breached international conventions by using chemical weapons, bombarding residential areas, as well as attacking neutral shipping and civilian aviation in its war with the Islamic Republic.

Referring to brotherly ties between the peoples of Iran and Pakistan, the Iraniam ambassador said that the problems of the region are varied and many and that the establishment of more contacts between the two countries could help solve those problems.

Pakistani prime minister also described existing relations between the two countries as friendly.

He called for further contacts and meetings between the two countries' officials, stressing both countries should cooperate to find further grounds for cooperation in future.

In conclusion, Junejo said his country welcomes expansion of mutual relations and cooperation between the two countries in commerce and other areas.

Libya's Al-Turayki Thanks Iran For Support

LD091832 Tehran IRNA in English 1721 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 9, IRNA — Libyan Charge d'Affaires to Tehran 'Abdullah Fadil submitted here Saturday a message from Libya's Secretary of General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki to Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

In the meeting, views were exchanged on relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Libya, bilateral cooperation against U.S. imperialism's conspiracies as well as on a trilateral session of Iran, Libya and Syria expected to be held in Tripoli, shortly.

In the message Al-Turayki has thanked Iran for supporting Libya against U.S. plots.

Radio on U.S. Plot

GF121522 Tabriz International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, a group of foreign ambassadors and representatives of Islamic countries in Tehran visited the Libyan Embassy in Iran on Saturday, 9 November, to express their support for the Libyan people and revolution in the face of the latest U.S. conspiracy. Those who visited the Libyan Embassy exposed the nature of U.S. imperialism and strongly condemned

the conspiracies hatched by the members of the U.S. administration — including spreading of state terrorism.

Speaking at the ceremony held on the occasion of the visit, Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Sheykh ol-Eslam pointed to the exposed U.S. plots aimed at undermining popular governments, noting that the just struggles and the resistance of the peoples, which have caused the eviction of U.S. imperialism from countries like Cuba, Vietnam, [name indistinct], and Nicaragua, have foiled U.S. conspiracies.

The policy pursued by the U.S. administration in its confrontation with governments which have moved to struggle against imperialism and international Zionism indicates that the United States is prepared to take any measure with a view to realizing imperialist objectives. Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the United States has been engaging in terrorism, increasing its state economic pressures, and hatching various political and economic conspiracies. However, the important thing is that in all the stages of the U.S. conspiracies hatched against the progressive countries, the peoples have played an important role in foiling these plots, in that they have created obstacles to prevent the superpowers and their allies from realizing their objectives in the said countries.

The exposing of the U.S. conspiracy against the Libyan revolutionary government has come at a time when Reagan in one of his recent statements accused five countries — the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, the DPRK, Cuba, and Nicaragua — of engaging in terrorist activities against the United States. [sentence indistinct]

The plans drawn up by Western propagandists and the claims made by U.S. leaders for describing revolutionary countries as terrorists are nothing else but a move made to prepare the ground for putting into effect terrorist measures against the peoples of Third World countries. By the conspiracy it hatched to have the Libyan Government overthrown, the U.S. administration, which has been endeavoring to describe the heroic resistance of the oppressed and innocent Muslim peoples against the attacks and expansionist policies of Zionism and imperialism as terrorism, has openly displayed an example of the state terrorism resorted to by the United States. The hijacking of an Egyptian passenger aircraft by U.S. military aircraft over the Mediterranean Sea, and aid the United States gives to the Israeli regime for securing and continuation of terrorist operations against the Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims, and the arming of counterrevolutionaries opposed to the Nicaraguan people and revolution — all these are examples of the White House state terrorism policy. Undoubtedly, the latest conspiracy is an example of the hundreds of terrorist operations carried out by U.S. state organizations.

In condemning the latest U.S. plot, the Islamic Republic of Iran is confident that such conspiracies will not be able to obstruct the just struggle of the progressive countries. The Islamic Republic of Iran also believes in the continuation of the struggle against imperialism together with all the revolutionary and Muslim forces in the region, just as it has been so in the past.

Reaction to GCC Change in Stand on Iran-Iraq War

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Article

GF101131 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Brothers and sisters, under the title "The GCC in the Persian Gulf States is at the Beginning of the Road," the newspaper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* says:

The GCC sixth session held in Muscat, Oman, has concluded with the adoption of several recommendations, foremost of which is holding extensive contacts to end the Iraqi war imposed on Iran. The conferees expressed their concern over the mounting danger which the region faces as a result of the continuing war. This is considered a clear reaction by the GCC to the repeated Iraqi air raids on the Persian Gulf, and the attacks on oil tankers and Iranian oil installations.

This statement is the first indirect criticism of the Saddamist regime's policy in this region. Reports indicate that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman wish to have closer ties with Iran. This is considered the first step on the correct path which these countries should follow, and also is a noticeable change in their policies toward Iran after they paid a high price for supporting the Saddamist regime.

The adoption of a friendly policy with Iran and the adoption of the view that the war was imposed on her by the Saddamist regime is the only way to enable these countries to bring an end to this war.

If these countries understand the just attitude of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that Iran has suffered a lot from the war and desires an end to it, then they must review the area's interests in more detail and view them realistically so that the region can live in peace and security in the future.

The absence of support for Iraq by the GCC is considered a break with the general framework of decisions which the GCC is accustomed to adopting, as the previous GCC meetings had conventionally supported Iraq in the war it imposed on Iran.

We hope that these countries realize the facts now and realize that Iran stretches her hands out to anyone wishing to cooperate and be friendly with her.

Stand 'Window' to Relations

GF110848 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Nov 85

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] Our Gulf region could be described as liable to [words indistinct] and that a match is enough to set the whole region on fire and threaten its security, stability, and the interests of its peoples. Thus, it is only possible to safeguard the region's security and stability through bilateral or unanimous regional normal

relations among the countries and peoples of the region, far from foreign political and military interferences.

The Islamic Republic is aware of this fact; its foreign policy reflects this. This fact was revealed through the announcement by President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i last year when he announced the principle of an open-door policy with the Gulf countries with the door being open to all those who wish to cooperate with the Islamic Republic.

On the other side and opposite to this (?human) stance, the Baghdad regime did its best to explode the situation in the region and to extend the war to the Gulf waters in order to expand the war and involve other sides, hoping that this would lead to [words indistinct].

Regrettably, there were some Gulf sides that sought another alternative and by their stance contradicted the interests and aspirations of the region's peoples who desire security and peace. Those sides continued to adopt a policy of total alignment with the Baghdad regime, and provided various types of economic, political, and information media support to it. It was clear from the beginning that such stances would further complicate the situation and encourage the aggressor in his aggression, and which might lead him to carry out stupid acts, which had not been considered, or irresponsible practices, as happened recently when attempts were made to attack Khark Island and hinder its oil exports. Despite the failure of these attempts, we continue to warn that such acts will have disastrous consequences. It is a game of destruction that will not spare anyone; on the contrary, it will cause them more harm.

In any case, the Sixth GCC summit and the final statement that was issued by this summit is a new window that can be opened before Iranian-Gulf relations, if there is a sincere trend in this regard.

The security and safety of the region can only be stabilized within the framework of peaceful relations and by the elimination of all elements of tension and worry, which are currently represented by the existence of the ruling regime in Baghdad.

SAIRI Leader's Appeal

LD101757 Tehran IRNA in English 1445 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov. Nov. 10, IRNA — Head of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI), Hoj. Mahmud Hashemi said here Saturday that if the member countries of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (PGCC) were truly concerned about the interest of their nations they would cut their financial assistance to the Iraqi regime.

On the change of stance by PGCC vis-a-vis Iraq-Iran war, Hoj. Hashemi said that SAIRI had repeatedly warned the PGCC member states of the implications of their cooperation with the Baghdad rgime and noted that the recent decision of the council showed that it had had somehow heeded Iran's warning.

The SAIRI head, currently visiting positions of Iraqi mojahedin in the Hawr al-Huwayzah marshlands, further said that the Muslim mojahedin would play a key role in freeing their Islamic homeland (Iraq) from Saddam's regime.

Iraqi Army personnel are greatly influenced by seeing their Muslim compatriots fighting them in the fronts, Hashemi said.

On the "Ashura-IV" operations, the SAIRI head said that from a political point of view the operations proved that all Iraqi dissidents were fighting in a united front, adding that SAIRI was following military, political, and propaganda programmes to back up armed struggle against Saddam's regime in Iraq.

Elsewhere in his speech, Hoj. Mahmud Hashemi said that a number of Iraqi prisoners of war had announced their willingness to fight Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the battlefronts.

In conclusion, the head of the SAIRI urged Iraqi mojahedin to join SAIRI's mobilization unit and go to the fronts in order to accelerate the overthrow of Saddam's regime.

Tehran on FAO Session, Possible U.S. Sanctions

LD112252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Today, the 23d session of Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, started its practical work in Rome. Delegations from 156 participating countries will continue their work in various committees which have been formed to discuss ways of increasing the organization's budget and preparing a plan for the setting up of a seed bank.

Mr. 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, the supervisor of the delegation sent by the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: In view of the crisis and shortage of foodstuff in a large part of the world, it is hoped that FAO will be able to take effective steps during this year's session. In connection with Iranian proposals in the current session, he said: The main axis of the proposals of the Islamic Republic of Iran is to emphasize the need for agricultural independence and the production of foodstuff by Third World countries. He added: We believe that arrogant countries should not make use of foodstuffs as a weapon against other countries, and organizations such as FAO should not be under the control and influence of these powerful countries.

Referring to American policies, which so far have engaged in a great deal of opposition to the FAO, Mr. Zali added: If because its interests are endangered and in order to threaten that organization and impose its policies upon it, America decides to cut off its financial assistance, Iran is prepared to carry its share in making up for these shortages as far as it is within her capability.

It should be noted that earlier it was anticipated that Iraq would again be chosen for membership in the committee in charge of the resolution. However, following the activities of the representative of the Islamic Republic, Iraq was eliminated and in its place Iran was chosen to take part in that committee from the Middle East region.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI on Husayn-Rajavi Meeting

GF090910 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Following the meeting between the leader of the hypocrites group [Mas'ud Rajavi of the Mojahedin-e Khalq] and Shah Husayn in Paris, the newspaper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* writes: At a time when the hypocrites and the counterrevolutionaries are living in total political isolation as a result of the crimes they have committed against the people, which even have made their protectors and supporters desert them, we find that the leader of the hypocrites and counterrevolutionaries group puts his hand in that of the Jordanian slave, Husayn, in Paris in order to win the support of Arab reactionism. On the first day of his visit to Paris, Husayn met with the leader of the hypocrites, Mas'ud Rajavi, who is still on his honeymoon [as heard]. He discussed with him the latest developments in the Middle East and the Iraq war which has been imposed on Iran. Shah Husayn arrived in Paris in order to find a means to announce his official recognition of the Zionist entity and to seek France's assistance to realize this goal. He also conveyed the results of his recent talks with PLO representatives to hold direct talks with the Zionist entity.

On the other hand, the United States is using the hypocrites group members for espionage. These members collaborate with the CIA in return for financial aid to this group. The hypocrites group members trade in drugs in order to obtain money to spend against the people and in order to carry out explosions and assassinations in cities.

Tehran Criticizes 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration

GF091214 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] 'Arafat made a declaration in Cairo that he condemns, in the name of the PLO, acts of terrorism used by states and groups. Even if this declaration will not propel us to accuse 'Arafat of treason, it does make us reiterate our previous view that this type of Palestinian leader constitutes a major setback in the history of the issue, which should be overcome through legitimate means, now that the PLO has been dragged under various slogans to such an abyss. These slogans invite the PLO to make the utmost concessions in return for imaginary promises and to involve the PLO in peace talks. These slogans confirm Israel's argument that the PLO is responsible for the plight of the Palestinians in the occupied territories because it pretends — as was the case in the reaction to the Peres' speech to the United Nations — that it refuses to recognize Israel. In return, the PLO will be given what an official Egyptian source called a halt in the arbitrary measures in the occupied territories. At best, the Palestinians will be granted something like autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as Israel has always tried to say. Israel believes that the weakness and feebleness of the PLO does not qualify it to talk to any Israeli or Western side on the peace issue.

It is very regrettable that 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader, retreats in the face of the vehemence by a Western, Italian personality, Craxi, who did not hesitate to support the Palestinians' legitimate right for armed struggle so long as they do not have any other alternative. It is noticed that Italian Prime Minister Craxi is reminding PLO leaders like 'Arafat that Italy did not achieve independence through meaningless talk like that which is currently going on about peace in the Middle East. That is why it has become imperative for the world countries which recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative for the Palestinian people to withdraw their recognition of the symbols of 'Arafat's trend, which has come to represent the Jordanian-Zionist trend more than it represents the Palestinian people.

Reportage on Fighting Between Kurds, Iraqi Forces

Iraqi Troops Killed

LD091607 Tehran IRNA in English 1502 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayijan Prov., Nov. 9, IRNA — Iraqi Muslim Kurdish freedom fighters killed 10 Iraqi troops during two successful operations in Erbil on 3 and 4 November, said informed sources here Saturday.

The first operation was carried out in Erbil road during which seven Iraqi forces were killed. The Muslim fighters also killed three Iraqi Gendarmerie forces inside Erbil in another operation.

Revolutionaries Kill Two 'Mercenaries'

GF091534 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The Iraqi Muslim Kurdish revolutionaries carried out two successful operations in the region of Irbil, in northern Iraq. During the operations they killed two mercenaries of the ruling regime in Iraq.

The two operations, which took place on 3 and 4 November, also caused material damage to the mercenaries of the Iraqi regime.

Regime's Forces Attacked

GF121404 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Nov 85

[From the "Voice of Islamic Revolution in Iraq" program]

[Text] The mojahedin of the Islamic revolution in Iraq are continuing their heroic operations against the establishments and symbols of Saddam's regime.

Reports indicate that the Muslim revolutionaries have launched an attack on an assembly center of the Ba'thist forces in Bashir, southern Kirkuk. The revolutionaries killed or wounded a group of Iraqi regime members. During their 1-hour attack, the mojahedin destroyed three vehicles and captured a substantial amount of arms and ammunition.

It should be noted that the village of Bashir in Kirkuk has sacrificed 86 of its sons as martyrs of Islam during the rule of the Iraqi regime.

IRNA: Iraq Recalls Veterans Back To Service

LD091629 Tehran IRNA in English 1504 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 9 IRNA — The Iraqi regime has recently recalled all retired ex-military personnel back to service in the wake of widespread defection and insubordination of young officers.

The decision was made in a recent meeting of the so-called Revolutionary Command Council which has shown worry over the repeated defeat of young army commanders at warfronts.

Military sources believe that the recalling into service of ex-militarymen will fall short of boosting the morale of the battered Iraqi Army and that it will hardly improve its capacity. They say the veterans have little knowledge of modern military art and have not learned the state-of-the-art in their field.

During the more than five years since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war the larger number of the better-trained and higher-ranking officers of the Iraqi armed forces were either killed in the action or fell captive to Iran's Muslim combatants.

Joint Staff Seeks NCO Volunteers, Issues Criteria

LD101025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will accept volunteers for the purposes of fulfilling the NCO quotas in various units; volunteers should meet the following criteria.

Volunteers must: be nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran; believe in and be faithful to the Islamic Republic of Iran's order; Possess passing marks in their third year high school certificates; be at least 17 years old no older than 24; possess proof of sound health and fitness in accordance with the army's health examination certificate; have no police record; be at least 160cm tall and pass the entrance exams. In order to obtain more information and also in order to apply, volunteers can present themselves every day, except weekends and holidays, with photocopies of their education documents, identity cards bearing photograph and two more photographs, to the Adjutants Office of the Joint Staff in Tehran, Dr 'Ali Shari'ati Avenue, Qoddusi crossroads.

Tehran Reports Departure of Forces for Front

LD101838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpts] More than 2,000 of the mobilization for the oppressed, the mobilization of workers and forces from various Tehran offices, were despatched this evening to the front of light against darkness to confront the Iraqi Ba'thist forces and to help Islam's combatants. They were despatched from Sar Allah region Number one. In addition, a large number of people from Ahvaz, along with other forces in the Labbayk ya Khomeyni [We Respond to Your Call O Khomeyni] forces from Izeh, Behbahan, Masjed-e Suleyman, Ramhormoz, Mah Shahr, Shushtar, Agha Jari, and [name indistinct] today left for the front of right against wrong.

More Departures Reported

GF120617 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report from Sari, continuing the large-scale departure of combatant and technical forces for the country's battlefronts, yesterday large groups of brothers responding to the Labbayk Ya Khomeyni scheme left for the fronts from Mazandaran Province amid special ceremonies in Amol, Babol, Behshahr, Nika, Galugah, Nur, Jowdar, Feridun kenar, (Tunakabun), Baboisar, and Mahmudabad.

Based on the same report, over the past 2 days large groups of the mobilized guards corps of the Islamic revolution left for the fronts from Mashhad, Kashmar, and ferdows following warm send-offs from the people of these cities.

Similarly groups of technical forces, including welders, tinsmiths, masons, and unskilled labores from Arak were sent to complete reconstruction work in the village of Saidiyeh in the Huzgan District.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,287

LD121507 Tehran IRNA in English 1453 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12, IRNA — The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said in a military communique here Tuesday that at least 15 Iraqi soldiers had been killed and or wounded in fighting in western fronts throughout Monday. The communique number 2287 of the Joint Staff said that on Monday sporadic artillery fighting continued between Iran's Muslim combatants and the Iraqi forces in many of the battlefronts and especially in Sard Dasht, Mehran and Helaleh, the Iranian forces prevailing upon the Iraqi troops.

Artillery fire was also traded between the Iranian forces and the Iraqi soldiers near the Iranian city of Dehloran southward to al-Faw in Iraq Monday, the Iranian forces heavily pounding Iraqi artillery emplacements and military command posts checking their movements and preventing their back-up support operations especially in Chazabeh.

Elsewhere in Bayat and near the banks of the Arvand river Monday, Iran's Gendarmerie forces pounded Iraqi positions across the river inflicting heavy damages and casualties onthe Iraqi troops.

In related report, five civilian buildings were damaged in the Iranian city of Abadan as they were hit by Iraqi missiles from across the border Monday.

Radio Iran Reports 6 Nov Tehran Car Bombing

GF081708 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] A car bomb explosion near a Tehran Bazzar is being attributed to the factions engaged in infighting among the Iranian rulers. This was the 14th such explosion during the current year in Tehran which the Iranian regime media have mentioned. According to informed sources, the regime does not report every explosion or attempt on life. The car bomb explosion took place on Wednesday night [6 November] [day as heard] near the Tehran Bazzar, killing 1 person and wounding 15 others. The explosion destroyed all the shop (?fronts) within a radius of 30 meters and flung the frame of the car carrying the explosives over the roof of a two-storey house.

Last Sunday [3 November] at Yusafabad police station square, a van exploded [word indistinct] packed with explosives, killing or wounding 14 people. The Islamic Republic did not mention the total number of casualties in this explosion.

The informed sources add that not a day passes when there is not an incident in Tehran. The situation in Tehran and other towns is abnormal on the whole and the (?impotent) regime is unable to provide security in the cities.

Meanwhile, attacks on regime officials continue in all cities of Iran. According to another report, last Saturday [2 november] at 0730 two Hezbollahis were shot and killed in Shiraz by two persons riding motorcycles.

Clandestine Claims Soviet Arms Sent to Iran

GF101730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Our correspondent has filed a telephone dispatch which indicates that 2 nights ago a 14-car train containing arms arrived at the Iranian border zone at Jolfa from the Soviet Union. According to our correspondent's report, the train, filled with arms and ammunition, was detained for unknown reasons for 2 and 1/2 hours on the other side of the border before continuing across.

Prior to the arrival of the train, all areas around and leading to the Jolfa railway station in Iranian territory were fully guarded by military personnel. Revolution guards controlled all movements of people and vehicles from 0900 [0630 GMT] in and around the area of Jolfa. There is no information as to what kind of weapons were sent to Iran by the Soviet Union.

Free Voice of Iran: USSR Delegation To Visit Tehran

GF101640 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Union will soon arrive in Tehran to hold talks with the Islamic leaders. The delegation hopes its visit to Iran will increase and expand political and economic ties between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic.

The Islamic Republic regime, by stopping the trial proceedings against Tudeh Party leaders, has decided to gain the support of the Soviet Union. The Islamic regime at present has reasonably friendly ties with communist countries. However, its relations with Islamic nations not only is not good, but in some cases is hostile.

According to reports received, the Tudeh Party is paying a lot of attention to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the Khomeyni regime's premier, and Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani in his interviews with foreign press has called the premier a "little communist." At present, the Musavi government has close ties with Libya and the Soviet Union, and the communists were very pleased to see Musavi reelected for another term as prime minister.

Reportage on Afghan Mujahidin Operations

17 Killed in Attacks

GF111841 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Muslim Afghan mujahidin attacked the forces of the ruling regime in (?Gongi), Nimruz, killing 13 troops. In another attack on a concentration point of the Soviet forces in Herat, Muslim Afghan revolutionaries killed four troops, including one high-ranking Soviet officer, and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Panjsher Valley Fighting

LD130701 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Islamabad announced today: In continuation of clashes between the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries and forces of the government and occupiers in the Panjsher Valley, which have continued for 3 weeks, a group of troops from the joint forces, were dispatched from Kabul to Panjsher. The same sources added: The Muslim revolutionaires attacked a Soviet camp at the foot of the Panjsher mountains 2 weeks ago, and by downing a helicopter on military vehicles, annihilated 16 soldiers.

On the basis of the same report, during the past 3 weeks, There has been some heavy fighting in the Herat region too, during which 35 Soviet troops were killed and 15 of them were taken prisoner by the revolutionaries.